foreign launch vehicles. Parllelly, development of Geo-synchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) to launch Indian National Satellite-II (INSAT-II) class of satellites has been under progress. In the first developmental flight is expected in 1998-99. GSLV is expected to be operational by the end of the decade. From then on, it is expected that India will be self-sufficient in launching all its satellites by its own launchers.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS SET FOR THE 19TH NOVEMBER, 1997

Aircraft accidents

*1. SHRI GYAN RANJAN:
SHRI RAM GOPAL YADAV:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to newsitem captioned "Accident rate in IAF becoming cause for concern" published in the Asian Age date 30th June, 1997;

(b) whether the Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Defence Research to analyse comparative aircraft accident data, in India and abroad, has since submitted its report; and

(c) if so, what are the main features thereof and what action Government have taken or propose to take on the recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Committee has made 84 recommendations. These recommendations*The sitting of the Rajya Sabha on Wednesday the 19th November, 1997 wad adjourned without transacting any business. Answers to Questions puyt down in the lists for that day were laid on the Table of the House on Thursday, the 20th November, 1997.

have been made to achieve mfarmise accident rate. Implementation of these recommendations would need changes in organisational structure, procedures, training, design, technology, etc. While some of the recommendations are an in-housc exercise involving negligible financial implications and can be effected by the concerned organisations without much loss of time, implementation/processing of other recommendations will take time and also involve expenditure. The recommendations of the Committee are under examination.

Pak Shelling on Border

"2. SHRI NARENDER MOHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that during his visit to border area's recently, Pakistani forces started shelling and he had to react on the shelling immediately before the Army;

(b) how many times and 'on how many days Pakistan has shelled Indian villages during the last six months and what are the casualties on Indian side and how Indian Army has retaliated to it; and

(c) whether they have been permitted to retaliate or they were restrained?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAD): (a) to (c) The Raksha Mantri visited Siachen Glacier and Kargil on 26/27 September, 1997. While he was at a forward post in Siaclen area, there was firing by Pakistani troops in the nearby area. The concerned An formation responded appropriately. Firing by Pakistani troops in .Siachen area and Line of Control is a routine phenomenon. The Indian Army has been responding adequately to the Pakistani firing.

There are a large number of villages all along the Line of Control and the IB portion of J&K. This year, on two occasions Pakistani troops have specifically targetted Kargil town and adjacent villages in April 1997 and September 1997.

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Details of casualities suffered due to Pakistani firings in Siachen Glacier, LOC and IB in J&K during the last six months are given at statement attached.

Statement

Casualities suffered due to Pakistani Firing in Siachen Glacier, LOC & IB in J&K during May to October 1997

Sector	*Army*		*BSF*		*Civilians*	
	k	*w*	*k*	*w*	*k*	*w*
Siachen Glacier	*2*	*21*	—	—	—	—
LOC	*11*	*44*	—	*3*	*24*	*35*
IB	—	*11*	—	*4*	*8*	*15*
Total	*13*	*76*	—	7	*32*	*50*

k: Killed
w: Wounded
LOC: Line of Control
IB: International Border

Ban on Import of Indian Carpets by U.S.A.

*3. SHRI RAJNATH SINGH SURYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that USA is enacting a legislation to ban import of Indian Carpets;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been taken or are avert the ban?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA): (a) and (b) According to information available, an amendment has recently been enacted under U.S. Government's Treasury, Postal Services and General Appropriation Act, 1998 which reads as follows:

> "Section 633. None of the funds made available in this Act for the United States Custom Service may be used to allow the importation into the United States of any goods, ware, article or mechandise mined, produced or manufactured by forced or indentured child labour, as determined prusuant to section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307)."

The following bills have also been introduced recently in the U.S. Congress.

(i) Child Labour Free Consumer Information Act of 1997.

(ii) Bonded Child Labour Elimination Act.

(iii) Child Labour Deterrence Act of 1997.

(iv) International Child Labour Elimination Act of 1997 (Bill No. HR-2677).

(v) International Child Labour Elimination Act of 1997 (Bill No. HR-2678).

According to information available, the above Bills have not yet been approved by the US Congress.

The apparent reasons for enacting the above said legislations are their objective to inform and empower consumers in U.S. regarding goods made with abusive and exploitative child labour and to prohibit the import of articles produced or manufactured with bonded or indentured child labour.

(c) The steps being taken by the Government to counter the adverse impact of the legislation and its implication in term of Indian law; intensifying efforts for mobilising support against trade re-